

City CONNECTION

MORGAN HILL NEWS & ACTIVITIES

A Publication of The City of Morgan Hill

Special Edition 2006

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Water Quality Report • PAGES 8-11

**FREE Summer Concerts
at Morgan Hill Community Amphitheater
see back cover**



WWW.MORGANHILL.CA.GOV

MORGAN HILL COMMUNITY GUIDE

EVENTS CALENDAR

ART EXHIBITS COMING TO THE COMMUNITY & CULTURAL CENTER Free and open to the public.

June 26 - August 25 | Sister City Art Exhibit
Featuring art from our Sister City artist from San Martin Hidalgo, Mexico. Artist Reception July 3 at 6pm. Light refreshments served.

September 5 - October 27 | Arts Connect
Featuring art work of students attending local Santa Clara County Schools. Artist Reception scheduled for Friday, Sept. 29 from 6:30-8pm.

November 6 - December 22 | Centennial Art Exhibit
Look for more information soon.

COMING TO THE COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

September 8 - October 1 | 1776
Brought to you by South Valley Civic Theater. For more information visit SVCT's website at www.svct.org.

Composting Workshops

The City of Morgan Hill and the Home Composting Education Program of Santa Clara County offer FREE composting workshops each month at the Mount Madonna YMCA, 17666 Crest Avenue. Wednesday workshops are from 7-9 p.m. and Saturday workshops are from 10 a.m. until noon. Backyard Composting (yard trimmings and food waste) and Vermicomposting (composting with worms) are covered. A free compost bin is awarded to one lucky participant from each class. You must pre-register to attend. Join others in learning how to turn your grass, leaves, and kitchen scraps into a rich soil amendment - all in your own backyard! For more information or to register, call the Home Composting Hotline at 918-4640.

Upcoming Workshops:

Saturday July 8th
Wednesday August 9th
Saturday September 9th
Wednesday October 11th
Saturday November 11th



CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

Mayor Dennis Kennedy	779-7259
Mayor Pro Tempore Mark Grzan	779-7259
Councilmember Larry Carr	779-7259
Councilmember Greg Sellers	779-7259
Councilmember Steve Tate	779-7259
City Clerk Irma Torrez	779-7259
City Treasurer Michael Roorda	778-3653

CITY EXECUTIVE STAFF

City Manager J. Edward Tewes
City Attorney Janet Kern
Assistant to the City Manager Melissa Stevenson Dile
Business Assistance/Housing Services Director Garrett Toy
Community Development Director Kathy Molloy Previsich
Council Services and Records Manager Irma Torrez
Finance Director Jack Dilles
Human Resources Director Mary Kaye Fisher
Police Chief Bruce Cumming
Public Works Director Jim Ashcraft
Recreation and Community Services Director Steve Rymer

CONTACTING YOUR CITY

Hours: Monday - Friday, 8AM to 5PM

Address: City Hall, 17555 Peak Avenue, Morgan Hill, CA 95037.

Animal Control	776-7300
Aquatics Center	782-2134
Business Assistance and Housing Services	776-7373
City Clerk	779-7259
City Manager	779-7271
Community and Cultural Center	782-0008
Emergency Services/Disaster Preparedness	776-7310
Environmental Programs	779-7247
Finance	779-7237
Fire Department (County Fire)	378-4010
Job Hotline	779-7276
Planning: Land Use/Zoning	779-7247
Police Administration	776-7315
Public Works	776-7337
Recreation and Community Services	782-0008
Water	779-7221
Volunteer Programs	782-0008
City Hall Fax Number	779-3117

City Website: www.morganhill.ca.gov

CONTACT THE EDITOR

Questions or comments about City Connection are welcome. Contact Editor Anthony Eulo at 779-7247 or anthony.eulo@morganhill.ca.gov. City Connection is published by The City of Morgan Hill.

UNIVERSAL WASTE

New state rules took effect on February 9, 2006 making it illegal for California residents to throw most consumer electronics, batteries, fluorescent light bulbs or other mercury-containing products in the garbage. The idea behind the rules is to reduce the lead, mercury, copper and other metals that can leach out when electronic devices are crushed in landfills -- polluting groundwater, streams and wildlife.

Some examples of universal waste:

- Common batteries- Rechargeable, alkaline, NiCad, Lithium, silver button, and mercury batteries.
- Fluorescent Tubes and Bulbs and other mercury-containing lamps. These tubes and bulbs contain mercury vapor that may be released into the environment when they are broken.
- Thermostats and thermometers. There is mercury inside the old style thermostats, but not inside the newer electronic type of thermostats. Mercury thermometers also need to be kept out of the garbage.
- Electronic Devices. Electronics such as televisions and computer monitors, computers, printers, VCRs, cell phones, telephones, radios, stereo equipment, compact disc players, calculators, and microwave ovens. These devices often contain heavy metals like lead, cadmium, copper, and chromium.
- Other mercury-containing devices such as: electrical switches and relays; mercury gauges; pilot light sensors; mercury added novelties.



To learn more about the Universal Waste regulations, check out the website for the Department for Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) at www.dtsc.ca.gov. Click on Electronic Waste Recycling.

You may also visit Santa Clara County's website at www.HHW.org.

What do you do with universal waste?

Batteries

Household batteries can be put into zip lock type bags and put on or next to your recycle bin at the curb. All other batteries need to be brought to the Santa Clara County Household Hazardous Waste Program at (408) 299-7300.

Fluorescent light bulbs and tubes

1. Johnson's Lumber in Morgan Hill will accept these from households only.
2. If you are a business, you need to call the Santa Clara County Household Hazardous Waste Program at (408) 299-7300. Residents may also use this program.

Electronic items

1. Electronic items (not including cell phones) are acceptable at Western Recycling in Morgan Hill. Call (408) 779-1781 if you are not sure if they will accept your item.
2. Call the Santa Clara County Household Hazardous Waste program at (408) 299-7300.

Televisions and computer monitors

1. Bring them to the San Martin Transfer Station at 14070 Llagas Ave., San Martin, for a fee.
2. Bring them to Western Recycling at 16290 Railroad Ave. in Morgan Hill for no charge.

Mercury containing devices

To dispose of thermostats and thermometers, and other mercury-containing devices, call the Santa Clara County Household Hazardous Waste Program at (408) 299-7300.

New Library For Morgan Hill!

Morgan Hill's long-awaited new library is on its way! The City Council approved the final budget in April, construction started in May, and the new library will open in the summer of 2007. Here are some of the new features you will see in the new library:

- More space in a 28,000 square foot facility (current library is 14,000 square feet).
- An expanded library program room that will accommodate over 100 people.
- An expansive new lobby area that will provide a dramatic entrance into the building, and will house special book displays.
- Friends of the Morgan Hill Library bookstore.
- A soft seating area in the children's section of the library where families can gather together to read.
- An expanded international languages area that will provide materials and a seating area for our non-English speakers.
- New comfortable magazine reading area.
- New group study room.
- Nearly twice the number of public computers and wireless internet access.
- Dramatic views of El Toro.

In all the excitement about the new library, don't forget about all the programs going on at the current library. We have started our annual summer reading club, our very popular program for all ages.

ADULTS: If you are an adult age 18 and over, you can sign up for summer reading at the adult reference desk. The first 100 people to sign up will receive a free CD. If you read 5 books and turn in your log by Aug. 31, you will receive a \$5 gift certificate for a Friends of the Library book sale, and your name will be entered into a drawing for additional prizes.

TEENS: If you are 13-18 years old, you can sign up for our teen summer reading club at the adult reference desk. For every 3 book reviews you submit, you will get a small prize. When you turn in your completed reading log you will receive a gift certificate for a local bookstore. And, we will be having some fun programs including scrapbooking, duct tape crafts, and making a journal.

CHILDREN: If you are a reader up to 8th grade, you can sign up for the summer reading club at the children's reference desk. You will receive a reading log and a book mark. If you read 8 books and turn in your log by July 22, you can pick up your reading certificate and a free book at our awards party on July 26. In addition, special programs will be held in the library every Wednesday at 3:00 p.m. beginning June 28 and ending July 26. Come enjoy learning about our local wildlife, sing and dance, and be astounded by magic.

The Morgan Hill Library is open Tuesday 1:00 pm - 9:00 pm, Wednesday and Thursday 10:00 am - 9:00 pm, Fridays and Saturdays 10:00 am - 6:00 pm. For more information about our summer reading clubs, visit our web site at <http://www.santaclaracountylib.org/morganhill/> or call us at (408) 779-3196.

Mobile Home Rent Commission

Did you know that the City of Morgan Hill established the Mobile Home Park Rent ordinance in 1981? At the time, there were approximately 900 individually-owned homes occupying rental spaces in parks within the City. The City had removed previous rent control ordinances and some of the park owners were taking advantage of the opportunity to implement excessive rent increases.

In 1988, the City Council approved the ordinance in its current form with a Mobile Home Rent Commission established to resolve rent issues between homeowners and park owners. The Commission has regular meetings in February, May, August and November, but if a park owner or resident requests a hearing, the Commission will schedule a special meeting within 10 working days to hear that request.

The ordinance addresses rental conflicts between home owners who rent spaces and the park owners. Homeowners under long-term leases and renters of both homes and spaces are not protected by the ordinance. Park owners must give an approved summary copy of the ordinance to each new resident of their park and another copy to every homeowner affected by a proposed rent increase which might be challengeable under the ordinance.

The ordinance is Chapter 5.36 of the Municipal Code. It is posted on the City's website at www.morgan-hill.ca.gov. The Commission is staffed by the Business Assistance and Housing Services Department at City Hall, 17555 Peak Avenue. The Department's phone number is 776-7373.

Special Thanks to Margaret Johnston, Adopt-a-Planter Coordinator

A wonderful feature of downtown Morgan Hill is the year-round show of annual flowers. There are ninety flower boxes bursting with seasonal color that are planted and tended by a group of dedicated gardeners. Many people don't realize that this kaleidoscope of blooms is the work of volunteers. The original volunteer, program coordinator, and hardest working downtown gardener is Mrs. Margaret Johnston.

Prior to Margaret's involvement, only a few boxes had flowers, and only occasionally. Margaret took matters into her own hands, and single-handedly planted flowers in eighty of the ninety flower boxes, paying for the flowers out of her own pocket. A friend of hers, knowing that such a quantity of flowers added up to a considerable cost, contacted Dave Vincent, the owner of Cal-Color Growers, to see if he would be willing to donate some flowers. For the last seven years, Cal-Color has provided all the flowers for the downtown flower boxes as well as the flowers in front of City Hall and at the entrance to Community Park.

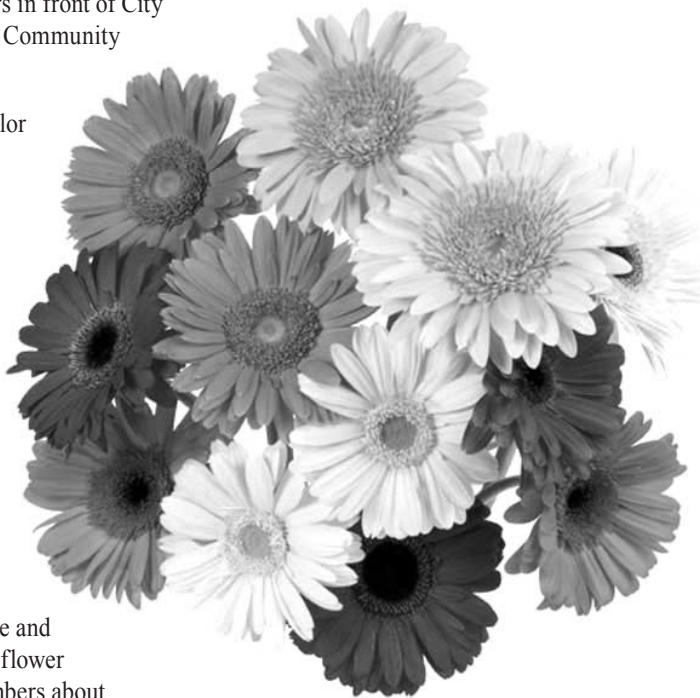
Margaret visits the Cal-Color nursery grounds several times a week checking to see what is ready to plant and picking up the flowers that will work best downtown.

Even though she was an energetic seventy-two years old back when she started the flower planting project, Margaret sensibly decided that she could use some help. Over the years she has developed a remarkable and talented team of volunteer flower planters that currently numbers about fifty. The volunteers each have their own flower boxes that they plant as they wish using the flowers of the season. Margaret knows which ones will do well, will bloom for a long time and which kinds each of the volunteers likes.

Some of the flower planters have been working with Margaret for years while others are new to the program. This is a remarkable group of people who find the time in their busy lives to plant flowers for all of us to enjoy.

We are grateful for Margaret's work and that of all of the Adopt-a-Planter Program volunteers. We also thank Cal-Color for their ongoing donations of flowers to beautify our downtown.

Margaret is always looking for volunteers to adopt planters, so if you would like to participate, please contact her at 778-2078.



ADOPT-A-PLANTER PROGRAM VOLUNTEERS

APRIL 2006

Lisa Aragon
Sharon Acevedo
Elsie Bagoye
Melissa Blas
Elvira Bowers
Marilyn Britton
Morgan Buciak
Bonnie Cherry
Sheri Chakamian
Sandra Clark
Mary Ann Cressy
Kisti Daniels
Linda Derge
Glynda Eaton
Mary Ann Elliott
Janet Glowacki
Cathy Goodere
Veronica Hoyle-Kent
Donna Jacuzzo
Barbara Jensen Bailey
Margaret Johnston
Donna Kendall
Janet Leach
Lue Lehfelst
Evelyn Lemberger
Virginia Leverton
Kim Leiser
Brenda Locke
Lynn Ludewig
Monica McClintock
Gladys Martin
Carl and Jean Manahan
LaGina Metcalf
Diane McHenry
Irene Mort
Lila Parrish
Lynn Potter
Jeannette Riley
Linda and Bob Roma
Ava Shalita
Pi Silverstein
Bill Stephens
Lori Smith
Melody Spears
Rene Spencer
Rosemary Streich
Joni Simonsen
Sharon and Ed Welin

Community Conversations - What Did You Say? And What's Next?

Over the past four months, over 330 members of the Morgan Hill community participated in a special effort to talk about City services and how to pay for them. The City currently has a structural budget deficit, and is spending its reserves (or savings account) to provide core City services such as police and fire, recreation, administration, and park maintenance.

These residents committed significant time to understand the tradeoffs facing the City. The conversations were a two-and-a-half hour facilitated process, which included small group discussion and reporting. Our goal in the conversations was to find common ground: after hearing each other's perspectives, and testing the assumptions behind them, on what do we agree? The profile of participants was remarkably similar to the Morgan Hill population, and even closer to likely voters.

What did Community Conversation participants say?

Eighty-seven percent of participants support a level of City services that requires additional resources. Fifty-five percent of participants wanted to keep current service levels just the way they are, and another 32% of residents wanted to increase service levels.



Community Conversation Results

Participants were asked to select one of three visions for the future of Morgan Hill: minimal government services at minimal cost; preservation of the current level of services; or enhancement of Morgan Hill as a community.

After discussing their vision and values with each other:

- 13% of participants said they preferred minimal government services at minimal cost
- 54% of participants preferred preserving the current level of services
- 33% of participants preferred enhancing Morgan Hill as a community

Options for Raising Revenue

When asked to select two of the options presented for raising revenue, 66% of participants chose a development tax; 58% chose to increase the sales tax through retail development; and less than 15% supported a sales tax, parcel tax, lighting and landscaping assessment, fire suppression assessment district, or a utility users tax.

When participants were asked for new revenue ideas, their suggestions included implementing a real property transfer tax, not extending the Redevelopment Agency and thereby allowing the property tax to go to the General Fund, increasing the use of volunteers and grants, and contracting out City services and recreational facilities.

Options for Reducing Costs

When asked about options for reducing costs, 34% supported cuts to administration, which has a net cost of \$1.1 million; 31% supported cuts to recreation, which has a net annual cost of \$1 million; 18% supported cuts to

park maintenance, which has a net cost of \$0.6 million. The following options received less than 15% support: cut/contract the police force; cut fire and emergency response services; and spread the pain. There was no significant support for reducing police or fire services, which require 82% of the City's General Fund discretionary resources at current service levels.

The City has already reduced spending by about \$1 million a year by eliminating 10.75 positions in administration, recreation, park maintenance and police support; reducing facility hours and expenses for employee training, conferences and events; reducing public communication; and reducing management studies.

Enhancing Services

When asked which services they would choose to enhance, 71% of participants chose police service as their first or second priority; and 55% of participants chose increased summer and after-school programs as their first or second priority.

Feedback on Community Conversations

Participants were highly satisfied with the Community Conversations process. Of those who attended, 79% said the overall experience was very or somewhat useful. Participants gave even higher ratings for the discussion and facilitators. They also said they appreciated hearing the thought process of other residents with regard to tradeoffs facing the City. Many also stated they had a new appreciation for the complexity of the problems facing the City.

Additional detail on the Community Conversations is available at the City of Morgan Hill website, www.morganhill.ca.gov.

These responses closely match survey data. In May, the City commissioned a statistically-significant sampling of likely voters. We found that 95% of residents think Morgan Hill's quality of life is excellent or good, and 63% of likely voters think Morgan Hill is headed in the right direction. It's pretty clear that Morgan Hill residents like living in Morgan Hill and are generally satisfied with current City service levels.

What will the Council do now?

Given the feedback in the Community Conversations, the City Council does not plan to place a tax measure on the November 2006 ballot or to reduce services from current levels at this time. The City will continue to use reserves to fund General Fund services, but at a lower rate thanks to healthy sales and property tax growth in the last year. Even though these revenues are up, however, we still have a structural budget deficit. And, merely keeping staffing levels constant while the community grows may lead to service level reductions unless the budget deficit is addressed.

Because this is an important, long term issue, the City Council is evaluating ways to continue the conversation with residents about service levels desired by the community and how to pay for them. We encourage you to be involved!



2005 REPORT TO CONSUMERS ON

WATER QUALITY

CITY OF MORGAN HILL • CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Our Goal:

Meet or Exceed Federal and State Regulations

The City of Morgan Hill is committed to providing the community a safe, reliable supply of excellent quality drinking water that meets or exceeds Federal and State regulations.

This report gives information about the quality of water provided in 2005. It describes where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State standards.

This report contains information regarding testing for perchlorate levels in the city's water wells. Other information can be found at www.valleywater.org and the Santa Clara Valley Water District Perchlorate Hotline at (1-888-439-6624).

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their locations who are not billed customers of the City of Morgan Hill and therefore do not receive this report directly.

Security of Your Water System

While Morgan Hill does not have open-air water facilities and is therefore less vulnerable to certain threats we have, nonetheless, taken steps to ensure additional security measures by installing secondary remote alarm systems.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This report contains important information about your community's water quality. If necessary, please have it translated, or speak with a friend who understands it well.

The City's Perchlorate Challenge

Perchlorate contamination of drinking water supplies in the South Valley, including water supplied by the City of Morgan Hill, has been an ongoing concern of both the City government and all local residents and businesses. The City has aggressively responded to the discovery of perchlorate in the South Valley aquifer by taking the following actions:

- Installation of Perchlorate Removal systems on Nordstrom and Tennant Wells to provide residents with an adequate supply of quality drinking water;
- Testing all City wells for the presence of perchlorate on a monthly basis;
- Turning off or treating any City well that tests above 4 parts per billion (ppb) using the State's mandated testing protocol;
- Cooperating with the Santa Clara Valley Water District, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and State Department of Health Services on approaches to addressing perchlorate; and,
- Pursuing recovery of the City's costs associated with perchlorate contamination.

No federal or state drinking water standard, also known as a maximum contaminant level (MCL), currently exists for perchlorate. Once California establishes an MCL, which is expected to occur sometime later in 2006, the City will have a firm regulatory standard to meet. In 2004, the State of California published a final Public Health Goal (PHG) of 6 ppb for perchlorate. A PHG is a level of a contaminant in drinking water that does not pose a significant short-term or long-term health risk. Perchlorate can limit the uptake of iodide, an essential nutrient, by the thyroid gland. Research has shown that reduced levels of iodide in the thyroid can disrupt thyroid hormones that regulate metabolism and growth. For additional information on perchlorate, including test results, regulatory reports, and the status of cleanup efforts, visit the "What's New" page on the City's web site at www.morgan-hill.ca.gov.

Perchlorate Surcharge Imposed. All of the actions described above have added significantly to the City's costs of operating the water system. The City was expected to spend a total of \$3.2 million by June 2007 on perchlorate-related costs. These significant costs have threatened the financial stability of the City's water fund. In order to address this potential shortfall, the City adopted a series of 5% annual surcharges on water fees. The surcharge is needed solely to pay for the City's perchlorate-related costs. Perchlorate surcharge revenues will be accounted for separately and spent only on perchlorate-related costs. The first 5% surcharge went into effect in 2004 with additional 5% surcharges effective January 1, of 2005, and 2006. The current surcharge is 15%.

The need for future surcharges will be evaluated annually. Any amount determined to be in excess of the amount needed shall be credited to customers. In addition, any repayments the City receives from any source to compensate the City for perchlorate-related costs will be credited to the perchlorate account in the Water Fund and shall also be credited to customers if they are determined to be in excess of the City's perchlorate-related costs.

A Word About Chemicals and Organisms

Here's a brief description of chemicals and organisms, and how the City of Morgan Hill monitors, tests, and treats for them:

Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)

Added to gasoline either seasonally or year round in many parts of the United States to increase octane levels and reduce carbon monoxide and ozone levels in the air. In California, it has been added to gasoline since January 1996. The City of Morgan Hill has tested quarterly for MTBE in its 15 wells. No MTBE has been detected.

Lead and Copper Testing

In 1991, the EPA adopted the Lead and Copper Rule which requires all cities, including Morgan Hill, to perform lead and copper testing. The City's public water system does not have detectable levels of lead and copper; however these metals may leach into the water from home plumbing.

In June of 1997 the City completed Lead and Copper testing from inside homes under the guidance of the Department of Health Services. Results showed that the Copper levels were below the Federal Action Level of 1300 parts per billion (ppb), and the Lead levels were below the Federal Action Level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

The City is on a three year cycle for testing of Lead and Copper determined by the primary testing performed at the first inception of the Lead and Copper Rule. The City will complete its tri-annual round of sampling in June of 2006.

Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/l is a health risk for infants below the age of six months. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.

See CHEMICALS , page 4

Water Sources:

Morgan Hill is located in South Santa Clara County, situated between the Coyote and Llagas underground aquifers. These aquifers are the source of Morgan Hill's water supply.

The City currently operates 15 deep water wells throughout the city. In 2005, these wells supplied 2,573 million gallons of water to 11,600 Morgan Hill homes and businesses. After the water comes out of these wells, it is treated with chlorine disinfection to protect against microbial contaminants.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Morgan Hill was completed in September of 2002. The ground-water source is considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in ground water: animal feeding operations, low density septic systems, irrigated crops, grazing and animal operations, agricultural/irrigation wells and animal feeding operations (occurrence of nitrate in groundwater).

In addition, the groundwater source is considered most vulnerable to these activities for which no associated contaminant has been detected: gas stations, dry cleaners, animal feeding operations, repair shops, sewer collections systems and pesticide/fertilizer/ petroleum storage.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch at 2151 Berkeley Way, Room 458, Berkeley, California, and the City of Morgan Hill Public Works Department at 100 Edes Court.

Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during the 2005 calendar year.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Morgan Hill's water is treated in accordance with the Department's regulations.

The DHS Food and Drug Branch regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water; these limits provide the same protection for the public water supply. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

See WATER SAMPLING , page 4

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DATA TABLES



- ➔ **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- ➔ **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ➔ **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- ➔ **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ➔ **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow
- ➔ **n/a:** not applicable
- ➔ **ns:** no standard
- ➔ **nd:** not detectable at testing limit
- ➔ **cu:** Color unit (a measure of color in water)
- ➔ **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ➔ **ug/L:** micrograms per liter
- ➔ **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ➔ **mg/L:** milligrams per liter
- ➔ **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- ➔ **MFL:** Million Fibers per Liter, with a fiber length greater than 10 micrometers
- ➔ **grains per gallon:** the measure of the concentration of a solution.
- ➔ **TON:** Threshold Odor Number (a measure of the odor associated with water)
- ➔ **umhos/cm:** the measure of the dissolved inorganic salt content
- ➔ **<:** less than

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it.

- **M**icroorganisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **I**ons, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **P**esticides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural and residential uses.
- **R**adiation, which are naturally occurring.
- **O**rganic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic

Water Quality Statement

For the calendar year 2005, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Morgan Hill vigilantly safeguards your water supply, and once again we are proud to report that the City's system has not violated a maximum contaminant level.

PARAMETER	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	GROUNDWATER DETECTION		RANGE OF AVG.	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	EXCEEDED MCL?
					LOW	HIGH			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - MANDATED HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS									
CLARITY TURBIDITY	2004	NTU	5	N/A	ND	0.5	0.13	SOIL RUNOFF	NO
DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS RULE									
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	QUARTERLY 2004	ppb	80	N/A	ND	10	2.9	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION	NO
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	QUARTERLY 2004	ppb	60	N/A	ND	2.8	0.34	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION	NO
CHLORINE RESIDUAL	QUARTERLY 2004	ppm	4.0	[4.0]	0.23	0.28	0.26	DRINKING WATER DISINFECTANT ADDED FOR TREATMENT	NO
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
ASBESTOS	2004	MFL	7	(7)	ND	0.32	0.02	INTERNAL CORROSION OF ASBESTOS CEMENT WATER MAINS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
BARIUM	2004	ppm	1	(2)	ND	0.14	0.04	DISCHARGES OF OIL DRILLING WASTES AND FROM METAL REFINERIES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
FLUORIDE	2004	ppm	2	1	0.04	0.25	0.16	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE THAT PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES	NO
NITRATE (as NO3)	2004	mg/L	45	45	8	38	22	RUNOFF AND LEACHING FROM FERTILIZER USE; LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS AND SEWAGE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
GROSS ALPHA ACTIVITY	QUARTERLY 2005	pCi/l	15	N/A	ND	0.94	0.29	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
RADIUM 228	QUARTERLY 2005	pCi/l	5	0.19	ND	0.12	0.02	NATURALLY OCCURRING - FORMED BY DECAY OF PRIMORDIAL RADIONUCLIDES IN EARTH'S CRUST	
SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS									
CHLORIDE	2004	mg/L	500	N/A	29	73	51	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; SEAWATER INFLUENCE	NO
SULFATE	2004	mg/L	500	N/A	27	46	38	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; INDUSTRIAL WASTES	NO
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2004	mg/L	1000	N/A	122	408	338	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
IRON	2004	ug/L	300	N/A	ND	162	5.4	LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; INDUSTRIAL WASTES	NO
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (E.C.)	2004	umho/cm	1,600	N/A	530	683	597	SUBSTANCES THAT FORM IONS WHEN IN WATER; SEA WATER INFLUENCES	NO
COLOR	2004	CU	15	N/A	ND	5	0.52	NATURALLY-OCCURRING ORGANIC MATERIALS	NO
ODOR-THRESHOLD	2004	TON	3	N/A	ND	1	0.21	NATURALLY-OCCURRING ORGANIC MATERIALS	NO
SODIUM	2004	ppm	NS	N/A	18	34	27	"SODIUM" REFERS TO THE SALT PRESENT IN THE WATER AND IS GENERALLY NATURALLY-OCCURRING	NS
LIST OF ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED									
pH	2005	unit	NS		6.8	7.6	7.3	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS	NS
HARDNESS	2004	ppm	NS		199	309	237	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS	NS
HARDNESS	2004	GRAINS/GAL	NS		12	18	14	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS	NS

PARAMETER	DATE TESTED	UNITS	ACTION LEVEL	PHG (MCLG)	NUMBER OF SITES SAMPLED	HOUSEHOLD RESULTS 90th PERCENTILE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDED?
LEAD AND COPPER								
LEAD	June 2003	ppb	15	2	32	12ppb	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS	NO
COPPER	June 2003	ppm	1.3	0.17	32	0.57ppm	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS	NO

PARAMETER	DATE TESTED	UNITS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	PHG (MCLG)	GROUNDWATER DETECTION			TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	NOTIFICATION LEVEL EXCEEDED?
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS					LOW	HIGH	AVG.		
RADON	QUARTERLY 2005	pCi/L	0	NS	459	828	597	MANUFACTURING USE OF LUBRICATING OILS, FABRICS, DYES, RUBBER, PAINTS, FIREWORKS, AND CERTAIN FERTILIZERS	NS
PERCHLORATE	MONTHLY 2005	ppb	6	6	ND*	ND*	ND*		NO
CHROMIUM VI	2002	ppb	NS	NS	ND	4.0	1.8		NS
VANADIUM	2003	ppb	50	NS	ND	6.0	1.0		NO
BORON	2003	ppb	1,000	NS	ND	100	32		NO

* at 4 ppb detection limit, in accordance with DHS guidelines

Additional information about the content of this report (and additional copies) can be obtained by calling the Public Works Department at (408) 776-7333.

High nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly in short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider, or choose to use bottled water for mixing formula and juice for your baby. If you are pregnant, you should drink bottled water.

The City's water supply is below the MCL for nitrates. In 2005, the City performed an average of 15 separate tests per week for nitrates alone to ensure a safe water supply.

Unregulated Contaminants

The City proactively monitors for unregulated contaminants. This helps the EPA and the California Department of Health Services determine where certain contaminants occur, and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Perchlorate

Under State of California reporting guidelines, perchlorate is considered an unregulated contaminant, which means that there is no State-adopted maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this chemical at this time. The State did not adopt a MCL in January of 2005 as anticipated; instead DHS adopted a Public Health Goal (PHG) and Notification Level of 6 ppb. It is anticipated that the State will adopt a MCL for perchlorate in late 2006. However, the City is taking extra precautions that exceed State legal requirements. All City wells are tested monthly for perchlorate contamination well beyond the State testing requirement of twice in 2002.

Radon

The City tested its source waters for radon on a quarterly basis in 2002. Radon is a radioactive gas found throughout the U.S. that you can't see, taste, or smell. It can move up through ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation, and can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities.

Compared to Radon entering the home through the soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause an increased risk of stomach cancer.

If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program, or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

Radioactive Contamination

These contaminants can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done over the period January 1-December 31, 2005. The State allows the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Thus, some of the data though representative of the water quality is more than a year old.

Water Sampling and Testing:

The annual water sampling required by the State Department of Health Services consists of Bacteria (520 samples), Nitrate (780 samples), Turbidity (52 samples), Trihalomethenes (64 samples), and (HAA5) Halocetic Acids (64 samples), for a total of 1,480 samples from the 40 separate sample stations and source facilities located throughout the City's water distribution system.

Monthly bacteria samples are also taken at the 15 water wells from which the community gets its water supply.

Other Information:

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the SEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at-risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. SEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water System Improvements

The City's water system consists of 15 production wells, 115 miles of water main, 9 pumping stations, and 12 reservoirs. This complex, interrelated system requires 24-hour monitoring and an extensive program of ongoing maintenance. Additionally, a 5-year program of capital improvements must be constantly updated to plan and fund new capacity and the replacement of outdated infrastructure. Recent improvements to the City's water system include:

- Completed construction of an additional 1-million gallon Boys' Ranch Reservoir 3.
- Completed reconstruction of Jackson Oaks Booster Station
- Constructed 2,700 feet of 16" water main in various locations throughout the City to improve water quality, fire flow, and water distribution system hydraulics.

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2006

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Schedule

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3-D & Shadow Opera

Sunday, August 13, 2-5pm

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